The specific incentives for Licensees are:—

—'Licences of longer duration of 30 years in the first instance and subsequent renewals of 2 years instead of 2 and 10 years respectively as it was before.

—Higher rate of return of 5 % in place of the previous 2 % above the RBT rate.

—Capitalisation of Interest During Construction (IDC) at actual cost (for expansion projects also) as against 1 % over RBI rate as it was before.

—Special appropriations to meet debt redemption obligations.

An Investment Promotion Cell has been set up in the Ministry of Power to provide infor mation and assistance to prospective entrepreneurs in the electricity sector and take timely action for time bound clearances of the proposals.

Percentage of Transmission Loss to Production

1552. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage of transmission loss of power vis-a-vis the generation plant-wise/State-wise ;

(b) what measures Government propose to take in reducing this loss ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the electricity bills are not realised to the power supplied in certain towns due to heavy thefts; and

(d) if so, what are the names of such towns, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) A statement indicating the transmission & distribution losses as a percentage of energy available for supply for various State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments and the country as a whole from the year 1987-88 to 1991-92 is enclosed at Annexure-I. Plantwise T & D losses are not feasible to collect as power supply distribution may be from different generating stations/plants *[See* Appendix CLXIX, Annexure 41].

(b) Comprehensive guidelines have been issued by CEA to the Power Utilities for reducing T & D losses. These include inter-alia, conducting of energy audit for identifying the system elements responsible for excessive losses, installing capacitors to improve the voltage profile, preparation of system improvement schemes for strengthening & improvement of the systems, installing tamper-proof meter boxes, intensifying surprise raids and launching prosecution against the persons found indulging in theft of energy. The theft of energy has been made a cognizable offence from Aug., 1986 under the provisions of Section 39 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910. An Inces-tive Scheme was also introduced by the Government of India among the State Electricity Boards, Electricity Departments etc. from the year 1987 for bringing about reduction in the transmission & distribution losses.

(c) In terms of provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, it is the prerogative of the State Electricity Boards/State Govts. to supply electricity to different categories of consumers and realisation of revenue therefor in various towns/cities of the respective States. In order to check the theft of energy, the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 was amended in 1986 making theft of energy cognizable offence. Guidelines have been issued to all State Electricity Boards/Elecy. Deptts. in the regard.

(d) Since the theft of electricity is a universal phenomena in India, no specific name of any city/town in the country can be mentioned in isolation.

Production of Thermal Power Plants

1553. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Thermal Power Plants under construction/consideration;

(b) the number of Thermal Power Plants location-wise—State-wise, with their isstalled capacity;

(c) what is the percentage of total production vis-a-vis the installed capacity of Thermal Power Plants location-wise/Statewise ; and

(d) what efforts Government propose to achieve the optimum production from these plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 51 thermal power projects wth capacity aggregating to 16,945.5 MW are under execution. A target of commissioning of 32.64.6 MW thermal capacity has been fixed for the year 1993-94. During the 8th Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to add 20156 MW thermal capacity.

(b) and (c) The requisite details are given in the statement *(See* below).

(d) Various measures being taken for Optimum utilisation of the installed capacity in the country include Resovation and Modernisation of old Units, assistance to Electricity Boards in undertaking plant betterment programmes, supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal, training of operation and maintenance personnel and strengthening of Transmission and Distribution System.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise/System-wies Station-wise Generating Capacity (MW)and Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power Stations during 1993-94 *(upto November,* 1993)

Name of the State/ System/Station	Capacity (MW)	Plant Load Factor (%) 1993-94 (Upto Nov. 93)
1	2	3
Delhi		
Indraprastha	277.5	47.3
Rajghat	135.0	48.2
DESU		49.6
Badarpur	705.0	67.0
Delhi		59.8
Haryana		
Faridabad Extn.	165.0	47.7
Panipat	650.0	34.7
HSEB		37.4
Haryana	815.0	39.2
Rajasthan		
Kota	640.0	74.5
RSEB	640.0	74.5
Punjab		
Bhatinda	440.0	68 9
Ropar	1260.0	58.5
Punjab	1700.0	61.6
Uttar Pradesh		
Obra	1482.0	45.9
Panki	274.0	35.9
Harduaganj 'A'	90	—
Harduaganj 'B & 'C'	425.0	29.8
Paricha	220.0	42.4
Anpara	1130.0	70.4
Tanda	330.0	30.0
UPSEB	3961.0	46.7
National Thermal Power Station (Singrauli)	2050.0	80.1
Riband	1000.0	72.0
Dadri	630.0	63.2
NTPC Unchahar	420.0	66.4
Uttar Pradesh		62.2
Gujarat		
Dhuvaran	534.0	45.6
Ukai	850.0	56.0
Gandhi Nagar	660.0	59.3
Wanakbori	1260.0	56.8
Sikka	240.0	74.7
Kutch Lign	140.0	50.3
GEB		55.7
A.E. Company	179.0	40.0
Sabarmati	330.0	74.8
Gujarat Pvt		70.7
Gujarat		57.2

Name of the State/ System/Station	Capacity (MW)	Plant Load Factor (%) 1993-94 (Upto Nov., 93)
1	2	3
Maharashtra		
Nasik	910.0	59.6
Koradi	1080.0	64.8
Paras	58.0	43.9
Bhusawal	478.0	68.2
Parli	690.0	48.2
Chandrapur	2840.0	61.3
K. Khada	420.0	74.2
NSEB		61.5
Trombay	1330.0	50.7
Maharashtra		59.0
Madhya Pradesh		
Satpura	1142.5	42.8
Korba	400.0	41.9
Amarkantak	290.0	47.5
Korba West	840.0	59.2
MPEB		48.3
NTPC Korba	2130.0	75.0
NTPC Vindhyachal	1260.0	76.8
Madhya Pradesh		63.6
Andhra Pradesh		
Kothagudam	670.0	48.7
Vijayawada	840.0	74.1
Ramagundam B	62.5	61.5
Nellore	30.0	35.3
APSEB		62.2
NTPC Ramagundam	2100.0	74.3
Andhra Pradesh		69.1
Karnataka		
Raichur	630.0	65.4
Tamil Nadu		
Ennore	450.0	51.0
Tuticorin	1050.0	69.9
Mettur	840.0	76.7
TNEB		68.5
Neyveli	2055.0	53.0
Tamil Nadu		61.2
Bihar		
Patratu	770.0	28.0
Barauni	310.0	14.4
Muzaffarpur	220.0	23.4
Bihar	—	—
Kahalgaon (NTPC)	210.0	—
Orissa		
Talchar	460.0	34.1
West Bengal		
Bandel	530.0	45.6
Santhaldih	480.0	32.6
WBSEIB		39.4
Kolaghat (WBP Dv. C)	1050.0	68.9
Durgapur Project Ltd.	390.0	26.1
Calcutta Electric Supply Company	620.0	73.6
NTPC Farakka	1130.0	63.2
West Bengal		54.8
Damodar Valley Corporation		
Chandrapur	750.0	29.9
Durgapur	340.0	44.4
Bokaro	820.0	48.5
Damodar Valley Corporation		39.3
Assam		
Chandrapur	60.0	15.4
Namrup	30.0	22.2
Bongalgaon	240.0	12.7
Gas Turbine		23.8
Assam		19.1
ALL INDIA		58.1

Proposal to install a Power Project in

1554. SHRI MOHINDER,; SINGH LATHER: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a power project in Haryana during the current financial year;